WASHINGTON BARROW. FOR REPRESENTATIVES. ABRAM L. DEMOSS. IRA P. JONES.

For the Permanent Constitution.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1861.

Judge Catron.

We lay before our readers this morning that portion of the charge of Judge CATRON to the Grand Jury at St. Louis on the 10th inst., which relates to the crime of treason. According to the definition of the learned Judge the volunteers of the State of Tennessee are traitors in arms against their Government, and liable to be punished as such. Judge Carron is a citizen of Tennessee, and the Confederate States, yet he clings to his position under the Federal Government, and gives it aid and comfort by holding its courts. and holding over the heads of our patriotic volunteers, struggling in the cause of liberty and independence, the penalties of treason. This may accord with the distinguished inrist's sense of justice and right; but it is at variance with the great principles of the American Declaration of Independence, which have given impetus and vigor to the revolution of to-day. Judge Carnon cannot retain his position under the Federal Goverament, and maintain the doctrines of his charge, and at the same time be true to the cause of Southern Independence. We believe serving, and whose laws he has been expoun- readers. ding, for so many years; and he desires its preservation rather than the successful solution of the problem of a Southern Confederacy, driven though the people of the South and the war of subjugation waged upon them. in defiance of the constitution and laws. JOHNSON, MAYNARD, NEISON and ETHER-

They are simply partisan politicians. His scrambles for office, the petty intrigues, and party, and commands respect and reverence- greak down honest men, which have made They carry with them chiefly the prejudi- our elections sometimes ridiculous farces. ces and passions of the partisan; the judicial authority appeals to the cool and calm convictions and conservatism of the judgment, and arrests attention and thought, in sources the former cannot reach. Shall they be denounced and ostracised, and he allowed to encourage conspirators against the peace and safety of our State, with impunity? We would not do the distinguished Judge

any wrong. We have not lost our reverence for a Bench which is dignified by a TANEY. We honor him for his brave defence of the right of speech and the freedom of the press. But, in times like these, it is incumbent upon every one-particularly upon those in elevated positions, carrying with them distinction and authority-to let their fellow-citizens know precisely where they stand. If the Judge has been improperly suspected, the fault lies at his own door. He himself, and not his enemies, has caused his soundness to be distrusted; and he alone can remove suspicions which are already ripening into convictions. Let him speak. The people want to hear him,-and not an interpreter. They understand his mother tongue, and can comprehend what he may say.

Sending Troops to East Tennessee.

Sometime ago Major Anderson was made a Brigadier General, and assigned to the Military Department of Kentucky. Subsequently, it was stated that he would lead a column of the Federal troops designed to operate in East Tennessee, and to pass through Kentucky | t Arms intended for East Tennessee Union men have been sent to Kentucky, and started for their destination through the eastern portion of that State. To prevent East Tennessee from becoming the theatre of war, and to protect all her citizens who are disposed to be loyal to the State and to respect her authority, it has been deemed necessary to station portions of our volunteer force at certain points which afford the readiest access to an invading force. Every right thinking man would say that, in doing this, the Governor has acted wisely and humanely, His duty to the people of the entire State, as well as to the people of East Tennessee, demanded this much of him; and unless he had done it he would be justly censurable were the State invaded. But there are men in the State mean enough to take advantage of this wise precautionary measure to make capital for Col. W. H. Polk who is running for the Governorship. And if the Knoxville Whig, the organ of the disaffected Union men in East Tennessee, is to be believed, Col. Polk himself is either lending himself to this purpose or playing false to his duty as a citizen of Tennessee and the Confederate States. In the Whio of the 18th inst., we find the following-

HARRIS AND POLK .- Gov. Harris, listening to the false representations of malicious men in East Tennessee, in sending troops from Middle Tennessee here to subjugate Union men. This means of bringing on civil war, and exasperating the Union men of East Tennessee, Col. Polkis opposed to, and would not lend himself to any such purposes. It is, therefore, the duty and interest of every Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for the Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for the Poly Union man in East Tennessee, to you for the Union man in East Tennessee, the Uni see to vote for Polk. The defeat of Harris will be a just rebuke to him for lending himself to these men, for such unholy purposes. Really, it will be a victory to defeat Harris,

lesson they will not soon lorget. We infer from this, that Col. Polk is "opposed to" sending troops to East Tennessee to protect the State and the people against invasion. The charge that they are sent than I am able to bestow; they are well disthere to "subjugate Union men" is untrue, ciplined soldiers, with clever and gentlemanand used only to keep up Ill-feeling in that ly officers. section. Col. Polk, and all who are true to the cause of Southern Independence must at this place, from the fact that it appears feel the importance of keeping a sufficient impossible for the enemy to effect a landing. force at all exposed points in East Tennessee | They may continue occasional firing from to prevent invasion, and to keep up our line their vessels, but dare not come in range of of communication with Virginia, so that our our guns. brave volunteers there, fighting for our liberties, can be succored and sustained. If tique town, an ancient city of about 6,000 in-Col. Polk, however, as the Whig asserts for habitants, and is intimately associated with him. is "opposed to" it, then he is not fit to the old revolution, and closely identified with be trusted by the people for any position in Virginia's first struggle for independence. It such an emergency as the present. The au- was the early home of Washington. Here thority of the State and the Confederate his mother lived and died; and about half a States must be upheld, and he who lends | mile north-west of the city she was buried himself to intrigues to weaken it, for the on a beautiful spot selected by the authoripurpose of pandering to his ambition, or for ties for the occasion, with a massive marble any other purpose, should be visited with the monument pointing to the stranger the last

us the protection which renders us safe in our homes, and makes us feel when our wives and little ones lie down at night, that they are in no danger of suffering from the atrocities of the enemy. Col. Polk owes it to himself, and to his fellow-citizens, to repudi- built in Virginia. ate the statement of the Whig if it be not true. There must be no connivance with the enemies of the State.

"Position of Col, Polk." The Banner sets forth the "Position of Col Polk" in what the printers call long primer But there is one position of the Colonel our neighbor does not give-his "position" on "The Union Ticket." Here is the heading of the Knoxville Whig, and the ticket an-

The Tri-Weekly Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor and Proprietor

KNOXVILLE, TENN .: Tuesday Morning, July 16, 1861.

POR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE:

WILLIAM H. POLK.

OF MAURY. FOR CONGRESS-FIRST DISTRICT:

THOMAS A. R. NELSON OF WASHINGTON.

FOR CONGRESS-SECOND DISTRICT HORACE MAYNARD,

OF KNOX.

FOR CONGRESS-THIRD DISTRICT: GEORGE W. BRIDGES,

HON. R. L. CARUTHERS .- We republish this morning, from the Murfreesboro' News, a letter from Hon. R. L. CARUTHERS, informing he is too honest and courageous to attempt the people of Rutherford of his acceptance to impose such an absurdity upon a confiding of their nomination for Congress. The tone people. His feelings and sympathies are and spirit of the Judge's letter are admiramanifestly with the Government he has been | blg. We commend it to the attention of our

The State needs such men as Judge Ca-RUTHERS in her service now, and can ill afford to permit him to descend from the Supreme Bench. But the necessities of the have been to the extremity of revolution by times must reconcile her to his transfer to the tyranny and oppressions of the North, another position where his great influence, and eminent attainments, can be exerted in behalf of the whole South. Would that the State had more such men; or rather that all more have been denounced as infamous for her public men, and those who aspire to her the part they have played in the great drama | service, were governed by the lofty motives, which is rapidly approaching its termination. the unswerving honesty of purpose, and un- of ambition, malice or faction; nor can it Neither of them had, or have, the power for flinching patriotism that distinguished him. strip a citizen or community of any privilege of such person or persons on conviction mischief which the eminent Judge possesses. We should not then witness the disgusting position removes him from the influence of the miserable at tempts to proscribe and

> Letter from Robt, L. Caruthers, LEBANON, July 12, 1861. Hon. WM. LEDBETTER-Dear Sir: I fee very much complimented by the action of the people of Rutherford, and to you for the terms in which you communitate your own and their wishes and opinions to me. I had no desire to run for Cougress at this timewas really anxious that some other person might be selected. But since I am convinced that the people of the District want me to serve them. I do not besitate to forego my own feelings, interests and ease, and accept the call. I have so answered the committee appointed at a public meeting in Frankliuhave made a like response to a call from

> Contrary to what I thought was my settled determination, I shall find myself again tics. A man cannot tell when he once gets float on such a sea when he may make the and again. But It may be that the excitement of public life may keep off the effects of age and protract my days. At all events, I feel it a duty to serve my country in any position that the people may think I can be most useful to them. I have nothing else now to live for but my country.

The time is too short, and I am taken too such by surprise, to make a cauvass. My friends must attend to the case for me. the questions were all so fully discussed be fore the people in the last canvass, and my own positions are so well known, it would be perhaps unnecessary to trouble the people with speeches. I will spend the intervening time in preparations for the efficient service of the people, in the responsible position to which they seem disposed to call me.

If bowever, it should be thought necessary ry. I can make a few speeches in each coun-

Very respectfully your friend, ROBT. L. CARUTHERS.

From Virginia.

AQUIA CREEK, VA., JULY 16, 1861. EDITORS PATRIOT :- There seems to be a on the Potomac at this point to make no offensive movement; their vessels are anchored in sight, but dare not approach our shore. A vigilant watch is kept on their movements, and should they attempt a landing they will not fare the best.

The 24 Tennessee Regiment is stationed near this place, and if there is such a position, Capt. Dennison's company, with Lieuts. Akers and Yancey, have the posts ofhonorthey being placed immediately on the point. I am not favorably impressed with our position of defense; but others of more military skill than myself, think otherwise.

The Tennesseans, generally, are in good health and fine spirits; but the dull routine of military duty and the monotonous inactivity of their movements contribute to make the regular camp rather a dull place, but at the Creek the boys amuse themselves all day fishing, bathing, &c. The neighbors, through all this section, are remarkably kind; they furnish the soldiers with milk, butter, vegetables, &c., without cost as far as they are able. To be a Tennessee soldier is a passport to all the old farmers in the country and a guarntee that the hospitality of the Virginians will be extended you. The soldiers appreciate this kindness and deport themselves as

A few, I am sorry to say, abuse this confi-dence, but they are very few. Pardon the dence, but they are very few. Pardon the carry into effect the treasonable design, that favorable mention of Capt. Cheney's company from Edgefield, Capt. Earthman's White's Creek company and the company from Murfreesboro, under command of the Messrs. Butlers; they deserve a higher compliment

I do not think there will be any fighthing

I have visited Fredericksburg. It is an anwrath of the people. It is the authority of resting-place of the mother of Washington. the State and the Confederate States which | The country is generally level, and the farms now gives us security. It is that which affords | inja high state of cultivation. The citizens

Near the main camp is an antique church built in 1743, with brick imported from England, said to be the first brick house ever

On Sunday last the new chaplain of the regiment, Dr. Joseph Cross, of Gallatin, preached his first sermon. His text was selected from Acts x. 29-"Therefore came 1 unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask, therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me." His sermon was eloquent and impressive. Many a brave soldier's eyes were dimmed with tears at the solemn admonition of their divine instructor. Dr. C. arrived on Saturday, and superceded the Rev Dr. Brison, of Columbia, who left on Monday with the regrets of the regiment. It is impossible for me to give you reliable information in regard to the movements of the enemy in the different parts of our border. Rumor says they continue to land troops

at Fortress Monroe, which, if true, their object to take Norfolk by way of Sewell's Point or Craney Island; or, if possible, to selze the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, and cut off communication from the interior is inevitable. We also have various reports in regard to surprises near Martinsburg, and the taking of a number of our soldiers prisoners: also that the enemy, headed by Gen. Scorr. are about marching from Alexandria on Manassas, which needs confirmation. Should any important movement take place, I will Yours, &c., G. F. A. advise you.

Charge of Judge Catron.

The following are the substantial parts of the charge of Judge Catron, delivered in the U. S. Circuit Court, St. Louis, 10th inst :-GENTLEMEN:-The oath just taken by you indicates with sufficient clearness the spirit of judicial impartiality, patience and inde-pendence by which your deliberations should be governed. It is your duty to discover and bring to trial all who have been guilty of offenses under the United States statutes committed within this State, and to protect the innocent from unfounded or malicious accusations. Popular clamor, unjust susp cion, partisan favor or malice, personal pre-judice, illegal views of rights and duties—in short, "all fear, favor or affection" must be carefully excluded-not suffered for a moment to enter the jury-room or intrude upon your counsels. You should find or ignore indictments solely as the law and evidence

may demand, and without respect to person. There is one crime of great magnitude in its effects upon society, the power to punish tor which is so liable to abuse, that the Constitution has carefully defined and limited it to two distinct species. It involves the peace, safety and happiness of all, but striking at the very foundation of public order. The power to repress and punish it, is essential to every government, whatever its form of civil and political organization. But as an abuse of that power may be destructive of liberty, it is essential that it should be so determinate in its character that no excitement, passion or popular rage, can pervert it to ends of tyranny, faction or frenzy. Properly considered, it is a power of self protection lodged in the Government to enable it to preserve its legitimate functions against all lawless violence or force, directed to their subversion or overthrow. Legitimately used, it can never be an instrument guaranteed by the fundamental laws of the and. It ought not to absorb or overthrow rights declared inviolable; nor remain dormant when those rights, as involved in the existence of the Government, are threatened with overthrow by the subversion of the gov-

It would serve to confuse rather than as sist you, if an elaborate analysis were given of the nice distinctions upon which the classification of the different treasons, under different circumstances, may depend. It will suffice to state that the crime is committed whenever war against the United States by those owing allegiance thereto, is raised, created, made or carried on; or when, during a war, they adhere to the enemy, giving him

aid and comfort. "The terms 'levying war' embrace not merely the act of firmal or declared war, but any combination, in military array, forcibly to prevent or oppose, generally, the execution of a provision either of the United States Constitution, or a United States statute; or forcibly to subvert the United States Government or any department thereof; or by force to procure the repeal or alteration of the Constitution or laws; if such combination be accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of the treasonable design," The offense is not to be judged alone by the number assembled, or even by the hostile appearance of the assemblage; there must be a conspiracy to resist by force, and an actual resistance by force of arms, or intimidation by numbers.-The conspiracy and the insurrection connected with it must be to effect something of a public nature concerning the United Statesto overthrow the Government or some de partment thereof, or "to nullify and totally hinder the execution of some U.S. law or the U. S. Constitution," or some part thereof, or to compel its abrogation, repeal, modification or change, by a resort to violence. Inasmuch as the Constitution provides a peaceable and regular mode whereby it or the U. S. laws may be amended, there can be no other rightful mode of effecting that end known either to the Constitution or the law. As it is both the right and duty of every

citizen to become fully informed upon all governmental affairs so as to discharge his many political obligations intelligently at the ballot-box, and in other legitimate ways, and the freedom of the press and of speech are yuaranteed to him for that as well as other essential purposes; and as the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for the redress of grievances, and to keep and bear arms, cannot be lawfully abridged or infringed, it is evident that an assemblage for the mere purpose of procuring peaceable redress of supposed grievances, cannot be treasonable; nor can a free and full discussion of the acts of public men or public measures, whether such discussion be in private conversations, public meetings or the press; nor can a military gathering, when assembled for no purpose or design of inter-fering, by force or intimidation, with the lawful functions of the government or of its constituted authorities, or of preventing the execution of any law, or of extorting its alteration or repeal, or of overthrowing the lawful supremacy of the United States in any State or Territory. Hence a conspiracy to be treasonable must be for a public or general, and not a mere private object; it must con-template force in the pursuit of its ends; it must, in order to ripen into treason, be ac-companied or followed by some warlike act, such as the assembling of men in military array, and in the posture of war, or in a forsible and threatening attitude, for the furth

erance of the treasonable design. "To constitute an actual levy of war there must be an assembly of persons met for a treasonable purpose, and some overt act done, or some attempt made by them, with force, to execute, or towards executing that purpose. There must be a present intention to proceed in the execution of the treasonable purpose by force. The assembly must now be in a condition to use it, if necessary, or to aid, or to accomplish their treasonable design. If the assembly is arrayed in a military manwill of itself amount to a levy of war, although no actual blow has been struck, or

though no actual blow has been struck, or engagement has taken place."

"However flagitious may be the crime of conspiracy to subvert by force the Government of our country, such conspiracy is not treason. To conspire to levy war, and actually to levy war, are distinct offenses."

"The tracking of individuals to the place of rendezvous would, perhaps, not be sufficient. This would be an equivocal act and has no warlike appearance. The meeting of parti-

warlike appearance. The meeting of parti-cular bodies of men and their marchiny from places of partial to a place of general ren-dezvous, would be an overt act." A secret meeting, although that meeting be one of conspirators, and although it met with a treasonable intent, is not an actual

levying of war. The distinction ctions thus drawn may be more briefly stated in these words: A treasonable design unaccompanied or not followed by a treasonable act, is not treason. A conspiracy to levy war is not an actual levying of war.

The assembling of men, or an assemblage not The assembling of men, or an assemblage not in military array or in an attitude of war, will not be an overt act. The assemblage must be a warlike assemblage—must be in sufficient force to have the appearance or posture of war, or must have resorted to forcible opposition, or must have marched in bodies or detachments towards some place of rendezdetachments towards some place of rendez-yous, or done some other open visible act of war, before the overt act has been committed. On this point it is apprehended you will

By Telegraph.

ally exists, inquiries into the precise steps, successively taken, from the inception of the treasonable design to the overt act, may be of less importance than an investigation of the acts done towards carrying it on, or in And recognized agent of the Southern Associated Press, at that point, the New York Associated Press, at that point, the New York Associated Press, at that point, the New York Associated Prhaving ceased to have any control of matter to graphed to newspapers south of Louisville.

No telegraph operator or agent is permitted to make the pressure of the preparation of dispatches the press, hor is it in any manner responsible for it. giving aid and comfort to the enemy, in ad-berence to his cause. When war exists, all who are leagued in the general conspiracy and perform any of the various and essential military parts of prosecuting it, are guilty of treason. Thus, a commissary who is at a distance from the scene of active military opthe press, nor is it in any manner respondence or truth of this kind of news.

erations, and who may never have been pre-sent at any hostile assemblage, or even seen the rebels in camp or in military array, may, ST. CHARLES, July 19.—Brig.-Gen. Pope, of Illinois, in his proclamation says offenders will be dealt with in the most summary by furnishing supplies to the traitorous force, be an guilty as if taken in battle with arms in his hands. So may it be with an officer commanner, without waiting civil process. nissioned to recruit, who enlists and forwards men to fill the rebel ranks; or with any other From Washington. person who voluntarily furnishes them with noney, arms, ammunition, provisions or supplies, or who otherwise performs, if he be leagued in the general scheme, "any of the verious or essential parts which in carrying on a war must be assigned to different indi-

rmies were in sight of each other. viduals." It is necessary, however, that he should have been leagued in the general conspiracy, and have also performed some part towards its prosecution; for both the intent and act must exist, or the crime has not been perpetrated—is not complete.

If the treasonable intent does exist, how-

ever, the overt act may consist not only in turnishing men, money, arms or provisions, but also in giving intelligence whereby the enemy may better conduct his hostile movements, be saved from reverses or aided in his plans. It is obviously of great moment to be accurately informed of the numbers and position of an opposing force and of their plan of campaign or intended movements. At times, no more important aid can be given. Actual presence in the hostile ranks may be of far less assistance to the foe than a timely communication from a distance concerning the movements of the opposing force, whether actual or contemplated.

have very little diffculty; for when war actu

After war has been raised, then the plain duty of every one is to refrain from what ever acts can contribute to the enemy's adantage or assistance. In foreign wars all crivate communications, intercourse and trade between the contending nations are interdicted; but in insurrectionary move-ments, those not leagued in the general con-Ohio 11th regiments, left Cox's camp on the spiracy, or aiding therein, are not necessarily torbidden all private intercourse or trade with peaceful and patriotic citizens resident within the insurrectionary districts. "To advise or procure a treason, is in na-

ture of conspiring or plotting treason which s not treason in itself.' These suggestions will enable you to reach sound conclusion concerning every case brought before you, involving the crime of treason; if you keep constantly in mind-that there are two essential elements of the offence-the treasonable intention and the overt act. You should also remember that mere expressions of opinion, or criticisms upon public men and movements, however severe or unjust, or free discussions concerning public measures of policy, or the pcaceful advocacy of erroneous doctrines, or the exercise of any other lawful right pertaining to the privileges of citizenship, does not constitute treason in any byal sense of the term;

that courts can deal. In this connection your attention is called close. The armies are only a mile apart. to the second section of the act of Congress, the terms of which are sufficiently explicit to

need no comment. "If any person or persons, having knowledge of the commission of any of the treas-sons aforesaid, shall conceal, and not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to the President of the United States, or some one of the Judges thereof, or to the President or Governor of a particular State, shall be adjudged guilty of misprison of trea-

How Gen. Garnett was Killed

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Comm cial furnishes that journal with a long and in teresting account of the battle of Cheat River. in which Gen. GARNETT was killed. Having given a description of the retreat of the Southern troops across the river, the writer

General Gornett was the last to cross the ford, which he did on foot, and stood by the river shore, waving his handkerchief, and calling them to come back and dispute the passage of the ford. Major Gordon of the U. S. army at this moment appeared on the opposite side, which the rebels had just left, nd seeing them huddled in the road, called to the advance of Dumont's command, which was rushing along like a whirlwind, to come on. Gen. Garnett directed the attention of his panic-stricken rear to the Major, and a volley of bullets fell thick as hail around im, many lodging in the sycamore stump on which he was standing. The Major at the same time saw Garnett, and pointing him out to a squad of Capt. Ferry's company, Sergt. Burlingame drew a deliberate sight on the General and fired. He was seen to throw up his hands and fall back on the sand. At the same instant almost the only man who had the pluck to stand by the General, (a Georgian, be it said, to the shame of the chivalry of Virginia,) tell dead by his side. Dumont egiment had come up in much less time that has taken to record this event, and poured raking fire into the enemy, who made stand of some ten minutes, during which the fire was sharp on both sides, and then they ran, crowding upon each other in the wildest confusion. Dumont's regiment crossed the ford, and chased them two miles up the Saint George's road, where they gave out from absolute exhaustion, and bivoucked for the

Major Gordon had crossed the ford in th neantime, and came up to General Garnett, who was in the last agony of death. He discovered his rank by the star on his shoulderstrap, closed his eyes, and selzing a linen handkerchief from an Indiana boy, tied up his face, and composed his limbs.

From Western Virginia-The First Georgia Regiment-Four Compa-

RICHMOND, July 18 .- Official communicaions state that the Georgia Regiment covered themselves with glory. Another authority states that four Georgia companies under Captains Crump, Evans, Williams (or Wilkins,) and Pinckard, surrendered, and that Garaett is dead.

[The companies which, according to the above dispatch, have surrendered, are the following:—Walker Light Infantry, Capt. Crump, of Augusta; Quitman Guards, Capt. Pinkard, of Forsyth; Southern Guards, Capt. Wilkins, of Columbus; Southern Independents, Capt. Evans, of Bainbridge.]

RICHMOND, July 18-10 P. M .- W. Starke, the aid of Gen. Garnett, and who was with him when he fell, says that in the fight Sarnett lost about twenty killed and four Georgia companies have two hundred men missing. It is believed they were surround-ed and taken prisoners. He says the force retreated in good order and will reach Monterey to-morrow night.

In the fight at Rich Mountain with Col.

Pegram, the Confederates loss was 40 killed to have been undertaken with a knowlegde and 600 taken prisoners, among the latter that its success was impossible, the sending and 600 taken prisoners, among the latter was Col. Pegran RICHMOND, July 18 .- We are compelled to epend upon passengers for news. Apparent-y reliable ones state that 400 of Col. Heck's

The Estate of the Late Senator Doug-

WASHINGTON, July 3, 1861. Washington, July 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the National Intelligencer:

I ask the privilege of making your paper the medium to convey Mrs. Dougias' and my own thanks to the friends of Judge Dougias for the generous sympathy toward her in the overwhelming calamity which has befallen her. It is true that, owing to the great de preciation of lands, the estate of Judge Dougias will scarcely pay the mortgages on the property; but Mrs. Douglas is anxious that her husband's creditors should receive to the extent of the estate their just dues.

There are but few small debts otherwise due. These I shall endeavor to meet as soon as possible. So long as God spares my life, my daughter and the children shall have command of such means as my unwearied exertions can procure for them. Mrs. Douglas is unwilling in these embarrssed times that the widow of Judge Dougias should claim more of his friends than the same true and tried devotion to his memory they have ever the Editor of the National In

tried devotion to his memory they have ever

I must apologise for thus claiming attained, but I have been induced to do so from my daughter's distress at observing the numerous generous and patriotic appeals in behalf of the family of Judge Douglas.

Yours, very truly,

J. MADISON CUTTS.

From Missouri.

Washington, July 20.—An official dispatch dated 7 o'clock Friday, says there has been no fighting since yesterday.

At the time of closing the dispatch the

The Key-Stone State will convoy the Nor-House .- The bill appointing an Assistant Secretary of War and enlarging the War Bureau, passed.

An official dispatch from McClellan, da

ted Beverly 19th says, Gen. Cox drove 600 of Wise's command out of Barbourville. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Mansfield has ordered that fugitive slaves on no pretext shall be permitted to reside or march with From Ohio.

CINCINNATI. July 20 - The Kanawha cor-respondent of the Gazette dated noon 18th says, two regiments with two guns and the ronton cavalry were ordered to reconnoiter Pope's Creek. On reaching the Creek they found the Virginians 1,500 strongly entrenched, with a masked battery of 2 guns. The Federalists fired 40 rounds and silenced the battery, but their ammunition giving out retired. The battery opened on the Federalists as they retired, killing Capt. Allen and Lieut. Pomeroy, and badly wounding and capturing Col. Norton, of the 21st Ohio re-Col. Woodruff and Lieut. Col. Neff, of the bogus Kentucky, and Col. Devilliers of the

17th, and as they have not returned are supposed to be killed or captured. From Virginia. BULL CREEK, Friday, 4 Afternoou.-There has been no firing to-day. The Confederates are still in possession of the three principal batteries. With the glass large bodies of men are een moving right and left.

There are no indications of a retreat. There will probably be no general forward novement before Sunday, unless the Confederates provoke it. Washington, July 20 .- Patterson's divis-

on is moving on Winchester slowly and cau-Seigel is appointed Brigadier General. The Post says Banks supersedes Patterson and Dix succeeds Banks. Craig reports that we have intelligence from Bull's Run to 7 last evening, and Fairand it is with treason in the legal sense only fax to 6 this morning. The fighting was not

renewed except by pickets, who are very Tyler made a general reconnoisance yes-terday, but made no noteworthy discoveries. The largest house in Centreville was burned From Boston, Boston, July 20.-The Inward Freight Denot of the Boston main railroad is burned.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, July 20,-A scouting party was surprised. Three Federals killed. From Louisville. Louisville, July 20 .- Gen. Buckner, Col. Hunt and several other officers of the State

Guard have resigned.

Cotton refuses to issue permits to ship to Russellville or Bowling Green. Trunks of citizens of Kentucky travelling from here to their homes near the border are After to-day but one train leaves daily, at

CINCINNATI, July 20 .- 8,000 Confederates re at Romney. McClellan returns to Cincinnati to see his

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. RICHMOND, July 20 .- President Davis says. his previous message be called the attention of Congress to the causes which formed the Confederacy, and is now only necessary to call attention to such facts as have occurred during the recess, and to matters connect ed with the public defence. He congratulates Congress on accessions to the Confederacy of free and equal sovereign States, mentioning several States. He deemed it advisable to remove the several Departments and archives to Richmond, to which place Congress had already removed the seat of gov-

After the adjournment of Congress the aggressive movements of the enemy required prompt and energetic action. The accumulation of the enemy's forces on the Potomac sufficiently demonstrated that his efforts were directed against Virginia, and from no point could the necessary measures for detence and protection be so efficiently directed as from our own Capitol. The rapid progress of the last five months has stripped the veil behind which the true policy and purpose of the Lincoln Governnent were concealed and which are now ful-

The Message of their President and action of their Congress, the present session, confess the intention of subjugating seceding States by war, the folly of which is equalled only by its wickedness, a war in which it is impos-sible to attain the proposed result, whilst its dire calamities cannot be avoided by us will fall with double severity on themselves Commencing in March last with the affectation of the ignorance of the secession of sev en Steates which had organized the Confede rate Government, persisting in April in the absurd assumption of the existence of a riot which was to be dispersed by a posse comitatus, continuing in the successive months in false representations that these States intended offensive war in spite of the conclusive evidence to the contrary, furnished as well by official action as by the bssis of the Con-

stititution. The President of the United States and advisers succeeded in deceiving the people of those States into the belief that the purpose of this Government was not peace at home but conquest abroad, not defence of our lib-erties but the subversion of that of the people of the United States. The series of manœuvres by which this impression was created, the art by which they were devised and the perfidy by which they were executed, are already known, but it could not be supposed that they would be openly made, and their success be made the subject of boast and self-laudation in an Executive message. Fortunately for the truth of history, Lincoln's message minutely details the attempt to reinforce Fort Pickens in violation of an armistice, of which he confesses he had been informed but only by rumors too vagne and uncertain to create attention. The hostile expedition to supply Fort Sumter, admitted notice to the Governor of South Carolina o the intention to use force to accomplish the coln expresses concern that some foreign nations so shaped their actions as if they sup-posed an early destruction of the Union pro-bable. He abandons further disguise, and proposes to make the contest short and de-cisive, and confesses that even an increased force is demanded.

[The hour of going to press had arrived, and the message not being complete, we were compelled to omit a portion of it.]

Bite of a Rattlesnake Cured in Five Minutes. BRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON-Gents: A merc innocus, in this State, informs me that recently one

of his sons was severely bitten on the leg by a rattlemake, from the effects of which he suffered mos readfully. The family chancing to have some of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house imme enced bathing the bitten place, without knowin whether it would or not, afford the least relief, but surprising as it may seem, the poison was soon observed to exude from the wound, and in five or ten minutes the young man fell asleep, entirely free from pain, any effect from the bite, excet the flesh wound, which realed very soon. By giving publicity to this fact in our pamphlet designed for Southern and Western dis-ribulion, and such countries as poisonous reptiles ore or less abound, it might serve the cause of hu

manity and be the means of supplying an artile, the Yours Resp

New Advertisements. New Bublications. WAR NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM MAY CONCERN. AM now preparing to go largely into the manufacture of WOOL HATS, ARMY SHOES and NEGRO All those who have Wool and Leather, will find sale for it at the highest market prices, in CASH, at the

W. H. JOHNSON,

WHEAT! WHEAT!! Rock City Mills

joly21-3m v. a a.

WE are buying WHEAT and CORN, for which we are pre- ared to pay Cash. Farmers and Receive ers having either for sale will please give us a call Office at the Mills. GORDON, BAUMAN & CO Nashville, July 3, 1861.—3m

Attention. Guarda! THERE will be a GRAND BALL, given by one of the members, at Kirkman's Hall, corner of Sum-mer and Union streets, on MONDAY NIGHT, the 22d mst., at 8 o'clock. MANAGERS. B. Warner, Cassedy

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS. W. Whitley. G. R. Jernigan, K. Ray, P. T. Eubank, W. H. Funston B. Warner, Chas. Smith, FLOOR MANAGER-J. W. Scott. Door KEEPER-W. Wilkin

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Nashville, Edgefield & Kentucky RAILROAD. New Route to the West and South, Memphis. Jackson, New Orleans, Vicksburg,

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Wednesday, May 1st, 1861, Passenger trains on the Nashville and Chattanoog: Leave Nashville at 8:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

ON AND AFTER

Arrive at Chattanooga 6:00 r. m. and 1:20 a. m COMING WEST. Leave Chattanooga at 9:15 A. M. and 7:20 P. M. Arrive at Nashville at 3:15 P. M. and 7:30 A. M. THE Trains leaving Nashville at 8:30 A. M., con

lahoma with McMinnville and Manchester Railroad oad.
The Trains leaving Nashville at 3:15 P. M., connec at Wartrace with Shelbyville Branch, at Stevensor with Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and at Chatta-nooga with East Tenn. and Geo., and Western and Atantic Railroads.

Through Tickets to the following points, and a

prices annexed, can be had at all hours, on application to the Ticket Agent, at Office, at Depot: Richmond, Va..... Petersburg

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McMinnville, ... E. W. COLE, Superintendent Nashville and Decatur Railroad Change of Schedule.

THROUGH TO MEMPHIS IN 17 HOURS O'N and after SUNDAY, July 21st, 1861, Mail Train will leave Nashville DAILY at 7 P. M. Returning, arrive at Nashville 1.15 A. M. Way Passenger Train will leave Nashville DAILY, except Sundays, at 7 A. M. Returning, arrive at Nashville 7.15 P. M.

General Superintenden Louisville and Nashville

W. O'N. PERKINS.

RAILROAD. NASHVILLE TO RICHLAND, (CAMP TROUSDALE.)

CHANGE OF TIME.

TO TAKE EFFECT FRIDAY, JULY 19TH, 1861. L EAVING NASHVILLE at 4,30, P. M., arriving at RICHLAND (Camp Trousdale) at 7 P. M. Returning—leave RICHLAND at 7 A. M., arriving at NASHVILLE at 9.30, A. M. J. C. BALDWIN.

Notice to Bond Holders. PICE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOGGA RAILROAD CO., Nashville, Tenn., July 4, 1861.

THT interest due 1st July, 1861, on the Bonds of the THT interest due 1st July, 1861, on the Bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Company, in Nashville, Teun., on presentation of the Coupons, accompanied by the certificate of the Comptroller of the State, that the payment may lawfully be made.

The Legislature of the State, by recent enactment, having prohibited the payment of interest on such of the Bonds as were owned on the 15th day of April, 1861 or may now be owned by efficiency as corrected. 1861, or may now be owned by citizens or corpora-tions of the non-slaveholding States of the United States of America; and constituted the State Comp-troller the sole judge of the question, as to whom payment can lawfully be made.

W. A. GLEAVES, Treasurer.

depend upon passengers for news. Apparently reliable ones state that 400 of Col. Heck's command surrendered and four companies of the Georgia Regiment were captured.

The body of Capt. Skipwith, of the Powhatan Rifles, who was killed at Rich Mountain, was brought to Richmond to-night.

A gentleman from Wise's Legion says the companies were well and cheerful; have had a few engagements, in which they were always snccessful.

Compredicte to accompliant to use force to accomplian the object, and quoting from his inaugural "that there would be no couflict unless these States there would be no couflict unless these States were the Legislature, passed the were the aggressors," he proceeds to declare his conduct was in performance of this promise, which could not be misunderstood. In defiance of his own statement that he gave notice of the approach of a hostile fleet, he charges these States with being the assailants of the United States of the non-slaveholding States of the charges these States with being the assailants of the United States. The world could not be misunderstood. In defiance of his own statement that he gave notice that the interest appoint is take Bonds, or Bonds upon which the State Bonds upon which the State Bonds, or Bonds upon which the State Bonds upon which the State Bonds upon which the State Bonds upon ary Public, or other person authorized to admir ter an oath in the county where taken. Citizens and corporations of friendly foreign powers will be paid in terling or other exchange.
July5—daw1w

> Telegraph Chalybeate Spring. THIS WATER IS BROUGT FOUR HUNDRED FEET IN TEN SECONDS. DUNN takes pleasure in informing the publi-that he is now ready to wait on all who may avor him with a call.
>
> This Spring is situated on the East side of Cumberland river, at the end of the Wire Bridge.

FAMILIES, FROM \$4 TO \$6 : ONE PERSON, \$2 : BY THE DRINK, 5 CENTS-Payment in ado ANALYSIS. te of Iron, Carbonate of Magnesia, ne, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphats o

There is no doubt that the Spring kept by Mr. cox at the Eastern end of the Suspended to me cool Chalybeate water, and that it is adapted to me incaper of debility.

B. W. HALL, M. D., R. THOMPSON, M. D. HENRY CAROW, M. T. B. JENNINGS, M. T. R. JENNINGS, M. D BOYD McNAIRY, M. I R. C. K. MARTIN, M.

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